बार हमारा साथ छोड़ गए थे आज इसके अंदर हमारे साथ आ गए हैं। इसके फलस्वरूप यह सब हुआ क्योंकि जो कई विकसित देश थे, डेवलप्ड कंट्रीज थे, उनके साथ इस विषय के ऊपर मतभेद था। यह स्पष्ट है इसको छिपाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बहुत प्रभावी ढंग से डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज ने लीस्ट डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज ने अपनी बात कही है। केवल उसमें भारत ही नहीं था, भारत के साथ अन्य प्रमुख देश भी थे जो इस पर भूमिका निभा रहे थे। ब्राजील का इसमें बहुत अच्छा योगदान था, चाइना का था, अर्जेनटीना का था और साउथ अफ्रीका का था। ये सब मिलकर इस बात को उठा रहे थे और पहली बार इन्होंने अपनी आवाज इस तरीके से उसके सामने रखी। वहां पर इन विषयों को लेकर डेडलॉक था, कोई समझौता नहीं हो पाया और समझौता न होने की वजह से इसीलिए उस डिक्लेरेशन के अंदर यह लिखा है कि यह सम्मेलन किसी परिणाम पर नहीं पहुंच पाया जिससे समझौता नहीं हो पाया है इसलिए दोबारा से अधिकारी स्तर की बैठक 15 दिसम्बर से पहले हम लोग बुलाएंगे और इस बातचीत को आगे रखेंगे। डिक्लेरेशन केवल उस विषय तक सीमित है।

Availability of safe drinking water

*82. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per day availability of safe drinking water is extremely limited in the country according to Census 2001;

(b) if so, the per day availability of safe drinking water in all 10 lac plus category cities in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that water supply in many cities falls far below the national average of 140 litres per capita per day;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any time-bound programme to make available safe drinking water in the Indian cities at par with Sri Lanka and Malaysia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) According to the Report of Census of India 2001, out of total 53.69 million urban households, 36.865 million households are having tap water source, the remaining households have water supply from other sources such as handpumps, tubewells, etc. Out of 36.86 million households, 26.676 million urban households are having tap water source within the premises, 8.089 million near the premises and 2.098 million away from the premises. The details of distribution of urban households by source of drinking water and its location contained in the Census Report are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) the details regarding per day availability of safe drinking water in 35 towns/cities with 10 lac plus population are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The per day availability of water supply in 26 cities/towns out of these is less than 140 lpcd.

(d) the per capita water supply less than the prescribed norm in cities/towns are attributable to inadequacy of source of water due to depletion (both surface water and ground water) and other factors such as wastage of water through leakages and system losses (which vary between 20–50%). The abnormal increase in the population of the cities/towns (due to natural growth as well as migration etc.) for which the existing water supply system has not been designed and installed is also a cause for inadequate per capita supply of water.

(e) The estimated domestic water consumption in Sri Lanka and Malaysia for the cities of Colombo and Kuala Lumpur is 119 lpcd. and 132 lpcd. respectively for the year 2001 as per the information received from the South Asia (WSP-SA) World Bank. The 10th Five Year Plan envisages 100% coverage of urban population with access to safe drinking water supply by the end of the Plan period. It has been assessed that Rs. 28,240 crores would be required for this purpose. However, achievement of target depends upon the annual allocation to be made available for urban water supply sector (both under the Central and the State Plans) during the 10th Plan period by the Planning Commission.

Statement-I

H-8: Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water and its Location

Location	Total number of households	Source of drinking water		
		Tap	Hand-pump	Tube-well
1.	2.	3.	4	5.
		INDIA		
		TOTAL		
Total	191,963,935	70,448,827	68,456,319	10,676,594
Within Premises	74,803,269	39,966,085	21,332,741	3,138,814
Near Premises	85,112,270	24,998,605	36,605,076	4,794,142
Away	32,048,396	5,484,137	10,518,502	2,743,638
		RURAL		
Total	138,271,559	33,583,755	59,736,674	7,930,488
Within Premises	39,698,747	13,289,645	16,899,373	1,583,518
Near Premises	71,560,732	16,908,647	33,442,465	4,065,129
Away	27,012,080	3,385,463	9,395,036	2,281,841
		URBAN		
Total	53,692,376	36,865,072	8,719,445	2,746,106
Within Premises	35,104,522	26,676,440	4,433,368	1,555,296
Near Premises	13,551,538	8,089,958	3,162,611	729,013
Away	5,036,316	2,098,674	1,123,466	461,797

H Series : India—Census of India 2001

Location	Source of drinking water				
	well	Tank, Pond, Lake	River, Canel	Spring	Any other
1	6	7	8	9	10
		INDIA			
		TOTAL			
Total	34,873,103	1,936,671	1,943,863	1,415,997	2,212,561
Within Premises	9,961,068	268,380	0	0	136,181
Near Premises	15,650,450	860,293	829,904	614,404	759,396
Away	9,261,585	807,998	1,113,959	801,593	1,316,984
		RURAL			
Total	30,732,819	1,769,496	1,840,868	1,283,098	1,394,161
Within Premises	7,618,694	233,580	0	0	74,259
Near Premises	14,555,796	798,155	778,200	539,449	472,891
Away	8,558,329	738,083	1,062,668	743,649	847,011
		URBAN			
Total	4,140,284	167,175	102,995	132,899	818,400
Within Premises	2,342,374	35,122	0	0	61,922
Near Premises	1,094,654	62,138	51,704	74,955	286,505
Away	703,256	69,915	51,291	57,944	469,973

Statement-II

Per Capita Water Supply in Agglomerations/Cities having Population more than 10,00,000

(As per 2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration/City (10,00,000+Population)	Per Capita Water Supply (lpcd) as of November, 2002
1	2	3
1.	Greater Mumbai	200
2.	Kolkata	153
3.	Delhi	180
4.	Chennai	45
5.	Bangalore	100
6.	Hyderabad	95
7.	Ahmedabad	116
8.	Pune	145*
9.	Surat	96*
10.	Kanpur	84
11.	Jaipur	82
12.	Lucknow	165
13.	Nagpur	130
14.	Patna	107
15.	Indore	90
16.	Vadodara	135
17.	Bhopal	110
18.	Coimbatore	111
19.	Ludhiana	160
20.	Kochi	130
21.	Visakhapatnam	131
22.	Agra	134

1	2	3
23.	Varanasi	103
24.	Madurai	85
25.	Meerut	135
26.	Nashik	160
27.	Jabalpur	86
28.	Jamshedpur	90
29.	Asansol	120
30.	Dhanbad	70
31.	Faridabad	135
32.	Allahabad	111
33.	Amritsar	154
34.	Vijayawada	152
35.	Rajkot	88

*Source : NIUA Draft Report, 1999

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, water is very important ingredient of life. It is the necessity of life. Most of the diseases are water-borne diseases and the social cost of these diseases, these epidemics, which are very frequently flaring up in this country runs into thousands of crores of rupees. Especially, after globalisation, a lot of urbanisation has been taking place in this country. The urban population in 2001—06 is 33.5 per cent, and in 2006—11, it is going to be 36.5 per cent. Sir, the contribution from the urban areas to the Net Domestic Product in the country is also gradually increasing. For example, in 1971, it was 37.7 per cent, in 1981, it was 41 per cent, and by 2011, we are expecting that it will be 50 per cent. So 50 per cent of the wealth will be generated in the urban areas. In this scenario, there is a very short supply of water to the urban areas and the allocation over a period of 50 years, the incremental allocation, has been only .28 per cent of the Budget allocation. So, over a period of time, this vital issue has been neglected consecutively, by the successive Governments, and mostly, by the Government, which had ruled this country for so many years. In this scenario, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many years it would require to meet the target fixed by the Normal Drinking Water Commission. The target of 140 LPCD for cities

and 40 LPCD for slums was fixed in late 80's. It should have been achieved by 2000, but it has not been achieved till today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have put the question. Now, let the Minister reply.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, let the question be clear to the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have put the question as to how many years it would require...

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, the hon. Minister has given an exhaustive reply. I am going to put the question..

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you go on exhausting the questions, then, I will..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: If the Minister is going to reply without knowing the question, then, he can do it.

श्री सभापति: कौन बोलेगा?

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, this should have been achieved in 2000 itself. The target was fixed in 1980. How much time would it require for the Government of India to achieve this target? What arrangements are you going to make in this direction?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: Sir, this question is about the availability of safe drinking water. The hon. Member is rightly concerned about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody is concerned about this.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: As regards the availability of safe drinking water in all 10 lac plus category cities, I have given the datas in the reply. As regards the per day availability of safe drinking water, it has been clearly mentioned in the reply that, out of the 53.69 million urban households, 36.865 million households are having tap water source and the remaining 26.825 million households have water supply from other sources, such as handpumps, and other things. Since water is the State subject, so, the State Governments have to monitor this. But for

clean drinking water, we have issued some manual norms to the State Goverments. In the Water Supply Treatment manual, which was published in 1999, all the norms which have been issued to the State Governments, have been given. We have asked the State Governments to follow those norms. As regards the year, which the hon. Member is asking, by which the target would be achieved, we cannot say anything now because it depends on the accessibility of water. The only thing is that the project is very important. Sometimes it so happens that the source of water is available but the depletion of the ground water level in the urban areas poses a great problem. Some other reasons have also been mentioned in the answer. Now, it is up to the State Governments. They have to fix the target; they have to come forward. Sir, I can help them by giving some financial assistance, external aid, or by way of providing loans from the financial institutions. That I can do.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Sir, Hyderabad city is being over-urbanised because we have been projecting Hyderabad city as a show-piece for investment in this country. The present per capita is around 95 LPCD, and we are trying to bring water from river Krishna, which is around 180 kilometers away from this city. We have undertaken this project. Will the Government of India come forward to assist the State Government financially so that this project is completed expeditiously? It will help us to reach the 140 level of consumption.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: Sir, I also hail from Hyderabad, and represent Secunderabad Parliamentary Constituency. I am happy that the hon. Member is very serious about the Hyderabad Metro Water Project, that is, diversion of Krishna water to the twin cities of Hyderabad and surrounding municipalities. Sir, I am happy to say that the second phase of the project is being implemented speedily. From HUDCO, I have given Rs. 300 crores as loan component for the Scheme, and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has also made a budgetary provision of Rs. 300 crores. I am happy to inform the hon. Member that the Andhra Pradesh Government has asked for the tax-free bonds of Rs. 50 crores for the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation which I have recommended to the Ministry of Finance. That also is in process. It is nearing completion. I am happy to inform the hon. Member that by the end of March, 2004, the people of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are going to receive water. The State Government has also promised that. I would

particularly like to mention to the hon. Member that we have given Rs. 50 crores to Visakhapatnam, which is a major Corporation in Andhra Pradesh, for issuing tax-free bonds for the municipalities.

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Sir, my question is regarding the availability of safe drinking water. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the reports that have appeared about the mineral water. So many unhealthy effects are there, and there were continuous reports appearing on these very unhealthy trends which have been caused by these things. So, I would like to know whether the Government is aware of that. The system which was introduced as a substitute to the availability of safe drinking water has now become very unhealthy process, and that is creating a lot of anguish in the minds of the people. My question is, what steps the Government is going to take to set the system aright?

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: Sir, as far as the question regarding the safe drinking water is concerned, I would like to say that in the Ministry of Urban Development, we are providing the drinking water facility through pipelines to the different municipalities. At some places, Sir, irrespective of the fact whatever the ground water level is, the water will be provided through pipeline. The hon. Member is very seriously concerned about the urban areas. Sir, as I mentioned in the beginning, we have provided three parameters. These parameters are: physical, chemical and bacteriological. We have laid down these three conditions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Sir, these reports are coming up regarding the mineral water.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: Sir, this is all there in the manual. We had published a Water Supply Treatment Manual in 1999. I would like to inform him that the acceptable amount of turbidity is only one per cent. But the causes for the rejection will be ten per cent due to colour or taste. And the third is the chemicals like chloride, sulphates, fluoride nitrate and calcium.

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Sir, my question is with regard to something else.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is regarding mineral water.

SHRI M.P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI: Sir, it is regarding mineral water bottles.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: Sir, I can understand mineral water. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The mineral water is polluted.

SHRI M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI : Yes; Sir.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: I am coming to that, Sir. This matter is not concerned with my Ministry, Sir. The subject of mineral water comes under the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Environment is also there.

श्री सभापति: आपने इतना टाइम क्यों लिया।

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: The subject of bottled water does not come under my Ministry. There are many other Ministries concerned with it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prem Chand Gupta. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the global demand for safe drinking water is increasing at the rate of six times in five years. About 2.2 million people die every year because of water-borne diseases. Sir, we are sixteen per cent of the world population, whereas our water resources are only four per cent. We are taking the drinking water problem very casually. No national policy has been framed on this. Now, the Government is serious about this issue. Sir, the water harvested is only sixteen per cent of the total rainfall, and out of this sixteen per cent, more than fifty or sixty per cent of water is harvested because of natural happenings. The water goes down again, you know. As we are aware, there are different types of fresh water users. Now, Sir, there was a presentation, and I was present in that conference. It was said that two soft drink companies pump out one million litre water every day in a particular part of the country, as a result of which the water level has gone down to 1000 feet from 100-150 feet. Two years ago, it was around 100-150 feet. And, now the level has gone down to 1000 feet. So, my question is, what is the Government thinking about this? I mean, something concrete has to be done right away; otherwise, two out of

three persons would be water-starved and water-stressed in this country. We already have the problem of *Cauvery* and *Sutlej* and *Beas* in Haryana.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not raise that issue. Otherwise, I will have to face other difficulties.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: What are the Government plans in this regard? Sir, the question is not that of replying to a question. It is not the question of giving a printed reply. What exactly are you doing about the matter? That is the question.

SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA: Sir, the hon. Member has debated a point. But the matter of rain water harvesting comes under the Ministry of Water Resources. In spite of that, I will try to answer as to what we are doing.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: What are you doing, Sir? Rain water harvesting comes under the Ministry of Water Resources, some other matter comes under you and yet another matter comes under some other Ministry. Ultimately, the nation is the sufferer, the populace is the sufferer, humanity is the sufferer. I mean there must be some coordination among the different Ministries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. गुप्ता जी, आप बैठिए। मंत्री महोदय, मामला बहुत गंभीर है। साथ ही यह और गंभीर होने वाला है, इसलिए सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से विचार कर इस के समाधान की व्यवस्था करे। अब इस प्रश्न को खत्म करिए, अगला प्रश्न।

*83.[The questioner, (Shri K.B. Krishna Murthy) was absent. For answer *vide* page *43 infra]*

**84.* [The questioner (Shrimati Saroj Dubey) was absent. For answer *vide* page *44 infra]*

विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों से मेडिकल डिग्रियां

*85. **श्री लाजपत राय: †***
श्री कपिल सिब्बल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् ने कतिपय विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों से डिग्रियां प्राप्त करने वाले भारतीय छात्रों के लिए देश में चिकित्सा प्रैक्टिस आरंभ करने से पूर्व एक परीक्षा देना अनिवार्य बना दिया था;

†सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री लाजपत राय द्वारा पूछा गया।